

## Analysis of Community Readiness in Developing Agro Tourism of Qur'an Gardens as Sharia Tourism Destinations

**Siti Khayisatuzahro Nur**

Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember, Jember, Indonesia

[Sitikhayisatuzahro.nur@unmuhjember.ac.id](mailto:Sitikhayisatuzahro.nur@unmuhjember.ac.id)

**Siti Nur Rosidah**

Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember, Jember, Indonesia

[Sitinurrosidah@email.com](mailto:Sitinurrosidah@email.com)

**Muhammad Syafi'i**

Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember, Jember, Indonesia

[muhammadsyafi'i@unmuhjember.ac.id](mailto:muhammadsyafi'i@unmuhjember.ac.id)

Received: May 16, 2025, Revised January 27, 2026

Accepted: January 30, 2026, Published: March 02, 2026

**Abstract:** *It is undeniable that the growth of sharia tourism is a tourism trend at this time. Agrotourism Kebun Al qur'an (AKA) is one of the tourist destinations that carries the concept of spirituality and the experience of learning Alqur'an plants. Therefore, AKA is worth developing and needs the involvement of the Kaliploso village community in developing it. The purpose of this study is to identify the influence of perception and understanding of the Kaliploso village community on the development of AKA as a tourist destination. The method used in this research is quantitative with a descriptive approach. The results of this study indicate that perception and understanding variables affect the development of AKA. The amount of influence of perception and understanding variables affect the development of AKA by 49%. However, several other variables serve as benchmarks that influence the readiness of the Kaliploso village community in developing the Al Qur'an Garden Agrotourism as a sharia tourism destination. This shows that the form and responsibilities of the community are considered necessary as a result of the implementation of local values and culture in developing the village's potential*

**Keywords:** *Preparations, Community, AKA Development, Sharia Tourism.*

**Abstrak:** *Tidak dapat dipungkiri, bahwa perkembangan pariwisata syariah menjadi tren wisata pada saat ini. Agrowisata Kebun Al qur'an (AKA) menjadi salah satu destinasi wisata yang mengusung konsep spiritual dan pengalaman belajar tanaman Alqur'an. Maka dari itu, AKA layak dikembangkan dan perlu adanya keterlibatan masyarakat desa Kaliploso dalam mengembangkannya. Adapun tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi pengaruh persepsi dan pemahaman masyarakat desa Kaliploso terhadap pengembangan AKA sebagai wisata. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa variabel persepsi dan pemahaman berpengaruh terhadap pengembangan AKA. Adapun besaran pengaruh variabel persepsi dan pemahaman berpengaruh*

*terhadap pengembangan AKA sebesar 49%. Meskipun demikian, beberapa variabel lain menjadi tolok ukur yang mempengaruhi kesiapan masyarakat desa kaliploso dalam membangun Agrowisata Kebun Al Qur'an sebagai destinasi wisata syariah. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa bentuk dan tanggung jawab masyarakat dipandang perlu sebagai hasil implementasi nilai dan budaya lokal dalam mengembangkan potensi desa.*

***Kata Kunci:*** *Kesiapan, Masyarakat, Pengembangan AKA, Wisata Syariah*



## **A. Introduction**

Tourism development is currently a program developed in realizing an important role and enhancing the natural potential of an area. Currently, many regions are competing to present a panorama of beauty, beauty, and cultural excellence as well as products implemented in the form of tourism activities <sup>1</sup>. As a regency that has many tourist destinations that are known to foreign countries. No wonder Banyuwangi Regency has become a favorite tourist destination these days besides the islands of Bali, NTT, NTB and Raja Ampat. BPS 2019 data shows that there has been a significant increase. In 2019, the number of tourists visiting was 5,307,054 for domestic tourists and 101,622 foreign tourists visiting Banyuwangi Regency. <sup>2</sup>.

The tourist destinations offered are not only natural beauty, but also village-fostered tourism that displays the characteristics of art, culture, and educational tourism. The number of tourism in Banyuwangi is certainly very encouraging and has a positive impact on improving the regional economy. However, in its implementation, the management, principles and operations of tourism management are still conventional. In a sense, that the tourism still provides freedom for tourists who come without wearing polite clothes and often the tourist area is used for immoral things and is not supported by sharia-based management standards <sup>3</sup>.

One of the tourist destinations in the assisted villages that is the focus of the Banyuwangi Regency government is tourism developed by the village and introduced to the community at large. Agrotourism of the Qur'an Garden is an educational tourism developed by Kaliploso Village with the characteristics of the cultivation of Qur'an plants.

---

<sup>1</sup> Firdausa Kumala Sari, Novita Safitri, and Wahyu Anggraini, "Perception, Attitude, and Interest in Halal Tourism in the Special Region of Yogyakarta," *Ihtifaz: Journal of Islamic Economics, Finance, and Banking* 2, no. 2 (2019): 137, <https://doi.org/10.12928/ijiefb.v2i2.857>.

<sup>2</sup> Achmad Fawaid and Juzrotul Khotimah, "Public Perception and Attitude to Sharia Tourism (Halal Tourism) on Santen Island, Banyuwangi Regency," *Al-Banjari : Scientific Journal of Islamic Sciences* 18, no. 1 (2019): 85, <https://doi.org/10.18592/al-banjari.v18i1.2532>.

<sup>3</sup> Yani Tri Wijayanti, "Halal Tourism Marketing Communication in Banyuwangi and Gunungkidul," *Journal of Communication* 16, no. 1 (2021): 63–72, <https://doi.org/10.20885/komunikasi.vol16.iss1.art5>.

---

*Siti Khayisatuzahro Nur,  
Siti Nur Rosidah,  
Muhammad Syafi'i*

This agrotourism was established to eliminate the negative image of the existence of Gempol Localization which has been operating for a long time and has been dissolved by the local village government in recent times. The establishment of agro-tourism since 2017 has made a big change not only for the surrounding community but also for other village communities. Agro-tourism is built on village land which was originally a part of land (bent) which is usually only allocated to the agricultural sector.

At the beginning of the development, Agro-tourism of the Qur'an Garden was the initial idea of the village head. Since its establishment in 2017, Al Qur'an Garden Agrotourism has grown until this year. In accordance with the Agro-tourism development program as a village fostered tourism. This development program is carried out using village operationalization funds. However, in its designation, the profits obtained are used in providing educational assistance for children of the former Gempol localization and community empowerment in the region. In addition, there are many centers and economic centers around Agrotourism that can be used by the community, horse rental businesses, and tour guides and travel businesses. Don't forget the existence of *an independent Homestay* business in the Agrotourism environment.

Until its establishment 5 years ago, Al Qur'an Garden Agrotourism (AKA) can be said to be one of the tourist attractions in the southern part of Banyuwangi. At least less than 20 visitors every day come and enjoy the panorama offered by AKA. It can be noted that the number of tourists comes not only from local tourists, but also from foreign tourists. It can be seen that the number of tourists has increased from 2017-2018 before the pandemic hit in 2019. In the end, when the pandemic period occurred in 2019-2020, AKA felt a considerable tourism impact. The state of tourism is hampered by the decrease in the number of tourists who come to the reduction of MSME income in the region. In addition, the condition of several Qur'an plants and tourist spots has been damaged due to natural factors and drought. Until this makes Al Qur'an Garden Agrotourism quiet from tourism activities in Banyuwangi.

The decline in the number of tourists is not only felt by Agrotourism of the Qur'an Garden (AKA), but also most of the famous tourist destinations in Banyuwangi. As the spearhead of the economy, of course this will make a big problem if it is not immediately overcome in rebuilding tourism in the community by developing new and interesting attractions to visit, especially after Covid 19<sup>4</sup>. Of course, this is the concern of the Village Government in carrying out the Agro-Tourism Revitalization activity after the pandemic as a strategic step to increase the attractiveness of agrotourism of the Qur'an garden into a tourism area after the pandemic occurs.

As well as the development of the development of Agro-tourism Al Qur'an Gardens in a sustainable manner. There are several obstacles faced by the village government and agro-tourism managers. The obstacle faced is none other than that the community has not been able to fully understand the importance of tourism management and how to implement the management and operationalization process in Sharia in developing AKA, as well as the lack of active involvement of the community in advancing the potential of agrotourism based on knowledge related to halal tourism management for the Muslim community.

Based on the above explanation, there is a need for activities to identify the potential of Agrotourism in the Qur'an Garden as a sharia tourism destination. It is hoped that the results of this research will be the basis for the main and operational study to realize the development strategy of Agrotourism of the Qur'an Garden. For this reason, this is assessed from the perception, understanding and readiness of the village community impulsively in developing Agro-tourism of the Qur'an Garden in developing sharia tourist destinations.

---

<sup>4</sup> Kanom and Nurhalimah & Randhi Nanang Darmawan, "Banyuwangi Tourism Recovery Post Covid 19," *Media Bina Sains* 15, no. 3 (2020): 4257–66, <http://ejournal.binawakya.or.id/index.php/MBI/article/view/864/pdf>.

## B. Literature Review

Sharia tourism as defined by thohir bawazir is a tourist trip whose all processes are in line with sharia values as a vehicle that provides a spiritual experience for visitors in it. Because sharia tourism does not only display beauty, but also the sense of peace felt after visiting and enjoying the atmosphere<sup>5</sup>.

So the purpose of sharia tourism is to try tourism trips to get closer to Allah, to package tourism activities as a form of gratitude for the panoramic beauty enjoyed to Allah. So it can be said, even though sharia tourism is certainly not only an effort to have fun, as long as there is no element of disobedience and in accordance with sharia signs <sup>6</sup>.

Perception can be interpreted as a process in which individuals choose, organize, and interpret stimuli into something meaningful. Perception is a human process in understanding information both through the five senses and understanding something using the heart and mind<sup>7</sup>.

It is different from the concept of understanding. Understanding can be interpreted as the ability to define or interpret something known that comes from the results of one's observations <sup>8</sup>. Thus, understanding is the ability to interpret things contained in a theory or something that is observed and studied. The understanding of a phenomenon is one of the special considerations for others, both as a group and individually, in taking a new method.

---

<sup>5</sup> Syahirul Alim, Zaim Mukaffi, and M Nanang Choiruddin, "The Potential and Strategy of Sharia Tourism Development in Banyuwangi," *Ist Annual Conference on IHTIFAZ: Islamic Economics, Finance, and Banking (ACI-IJIEFB) 2020*, 2021, 307–42.

<sup>6</sup> L T Berampu, A Alfifto, and ..., "Understanding Sharia Economics in the Village Community of Taman Agro Wisata Siba Indah Hamparan Perak," *Jurnal Abdimas ...* 3 (2022): 149–57, <http://e-journal.sari-mutiara.ac.id/index.php/JAM/article/view/3107%0Ahttp://e-journal.sari-mutiara.ac.id/index.php/JAM/article/download/3107/2145>.

<sup>7</sup> Muhammad Al Faridho Awwal and Dewi Wahyu Setyo Rini, "Perbandingan Pengaruh Persepsi Terhadap Minat Masyarakat Untuk Mengunjungi Destinasi Pariwisata Halal Pada Lima Kabupaten/Kota Di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta," *Jurnal Master Pariwisata (JUMPA)* 6, no. 1 (2019): 159.

<sup>8</sup> Lubna Kamilah and Metti Paramita, "Increasing Public Knowledge of the Benefits of Sharia Economics," *ALMUJTAMAE: Journal of Community Service* 1, no. 1 (2021): 1–6, <https://doi.org/10.30997/almujtamae.v1i1.2912>.

When viewed from the perception of the development of sharia tourist destinations, it can be specialized in individual views regarding the impact caused in the development of the tourism. In a sense, the implementation of halal tourism is not only related to the concept and management, but further examines the impact that arises when the sharia tourism is implemented<sup>9</sup>.

So it can be said that a person's perception of a tourism activity development can be realized in the form of responses, opinions and assessments. As for the mastery of the concept of knowledge of sharia tourist destinations, it can be said that the level of public understanding of sharia tourist destinations is certainly able to help the community in developing a tourist destination in accordance with the sharia values that have been learned by the community<sup>10</sup>.

In several previous studies, it has been explained in the context of the role of the community in developing sharia tourism destinations and their management. The application of the principles of sharia tourism destination planning can be known from two approaches. First, an approach that emphasizes more on non-formal planning or focuses more on the potential benefits obtained in tourism management<sup>11</sup>.

### **C. Research Methods**

As an effort to analyze the readiness of Agrotourism of the Qur'an Garden as a sharia tourism destination, this study uses a type of quantitative research with a descriptive approach<sup>12</sup>. This quantitative descriptive approach is used to obtain in-depth information in identifying the perception and understanding of the people of Kaliploso Village and its influence in developing Agrotourism Garden Al Qur'an;' an (AKA) as a tourist destination. As the main goal for researchers, this study aims to identify the readiness of the

---

<sup>9</sup> Fawaid and Khotimah, "Public Perception and Attitude to Sharia Tourism (Halal Tourism) on Santen Island, Banyuwangi Regency."

<sup>10</sup> Hendrianto Sundaro and Eva Yuliani, "Community Readiness in Meeting Tourism Needs as a Tourist Attraction in Kampung Jawi, Gunungpati District, Semarang City," *Indonesian Journal of Spatial Planning* 2, no. 2 (2022): 11, <https://doi.org/10.26623/ijsp.v2i2.4251>.

<sup>11</sup> Vany Octaviany et al., "Portrait of Halal Tourism in Indonesia Analysis of Stakeholder Readiness in Organizing Halal Tourism in Bandung City, Indonesia," *Scientific Journal of Tourism* 25, no. 1 (2020).

<sup>12</sup> Prof. Ma'ruf Abdullah, *Quantitative Research Methods*, Aswaja Pressindo, 2015.

community in developing AKA as a sharia tourism destination. The data in this study consists of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data related to the identification of perceptions and understandings and the role of the community in developing AKA. The primary data collected was in the form of questionnaire data and interview results conducted with predetermined respondents.

#### **D. Results and Discussion**

##### **Description of Research Variables and Respondent Characteristics**

In this study, the researcher expressly carried out research activities with data collection techniques in the form of questionnaires. The questionnaire is prepared based on variable indicators that have been formulated as indicators that can affect the perception and understanding of Agrotourism in the Qur'an.

The questionnaire has been distributed to the sample (community, village officials, and pokdarwis) to respondents in printed form from October 27, 2024 to October 30, 2024. The distribution of this questionnaire was assisted by the village and the head of the Kaliploso Village BPD. The study took a sample of 40 people by considering the following requirements:

1. The community has lived in the research area for at least 3 years
2. The community understands the potential and problems in the research area
3. Communities involved in the administrative management of research areas both actively and passively.

Based on this opinion, the sample taken was 40 people from the total population. Meanwhile, FGD activities are carried out by involving, the village head and his devices, pokdarwis, managers, and the community. The characteristics of the respondents can be seen in the diagram as follows

Table I. Respondent Characteristics by Gender, Age, Profession

Features	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	25	62,5 %

<b>Women</b>	15	37,5 %
<b>Ages 17-30 years</b>	10	25 %
<b>Age 30-50 years</b>	20	50 %
<b>Over 50 years</b>	10	25 %
<b>Farmer</b>	26	65%
<b>Non-farmers</b>	14	35%

Source: research data processing results

Through this data, it can be understood that the characteristics of the respondents selected in this study were dominated by men by 62.5% while the female category was 37.5%. Meanwhile, the age characteristics lead to the age category of 30-50 years by 50%. Meanwhile, the age of 17-30 years and the age of over 50 years are 25% each. Then in the professional category, respondents were divided into two categories of non-farmers and farmers. In the non-farmer category, it is only around 35%, but this is different from respondents with farmer professions, which is 65%. In this case, the research focuses more on the characteristics of respondents based on their characteristics. In this case, it aims to see the direction of the questionnaire results more objectively according to the age and characteristics chosen by the researcher.

**Data Analysis Results**

**Validity test**

Table 2. Results of the Validity Test of Variables X and Y

<b>Variabel</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>R Hitung</b>	<b>R Tabel</b>	<b>ket</b>
<b>Persepsi (XI)</b>	X11	0,8445	0,2573	Valid
	X12	0,8426	0,2573	Valid
	X13	0,7671	0,2573	Valid
	X13	0,7476	0,2573	Valid
	X14	0,6515	0,2573	Valid
	X15	0,6882	0,2573	Valid
	X16	0,6882	0,2573	Valid
	X17	0,8662	0,2573	Valid

	X18	0,8445	0,2573	Valid
<b>Pemahaman (X2)</b>	X21	0,9162	0,2573	Valid
	X22	0,9162	0,2573	Valid
	X23	0,9218	0,2573	Valid
	X24	0,6935	0,2573	Valid
	X25	0,6991	0,2573	Valid
	X26	0,7070	0,2573	Valid
	X27	0,8174	0,2573	Valid
	X28	0,9162	0,2573	Valid
<b>Pengembangan AKA (Y)</b>	Y1	0,7319	0,2573	Valid
	Y2	0,6945	0,2573	Valid
	Y3	0,8074	0,2573	Valid
	Y4	0,7778	0,2573	Valid
	Y5	0,8760	0,2573	Valid
	Y6	0,7322	0,2573	Valid
	Y7	0,6662	0,2573	Valid
	Y8	0,8184	0,2573	Valid
	Y9	0,7706	0,2573	Valid
	Y10	0,7194	0,2573	Valid

Source: processed primary data

It can be seen from the table above that the  $r$  calculation on each question instrument of each variable both variable X (perception and understanding) and variable Y (AKA) is greater than the value of  $r$  of the table ( $r$  calculates  $>$   $r$  table). The sample used in this study amounted to 40 samples so that the  $R$  value of the table was 0.2573. By considering the results of the calculation, it can be seen that the indicators of the perception variable (X1), understanding (X2) and the Development of Agrotourism of the Qur'an Garden (Y) are declared valid and can be used as a measuring tool in this research variable.

### Reliability Test

Table 3. Reliability test

Variabel	Cronbach's alpha	Keterangan
Persepsi	0,7813	Reliabel
Pemahaman	0,7914	Reliabel
Pengembangan	0,7832	Reliabel

**AKA**

Source: primary data processed

Based on the results of the data presented, it can be shown that the value of Cronbach's alpha for the perception variable (X1) is 0.7813. then on the variable of understanding (X2) for the value of Cronbach's alpha with a value of 0.7914. Meanwhile, in variable Y (AKA) with Cronbach's alpha value of 0.7832. In calculation, a variable can be said to be reliable if Cronbach's alpha value is >0.60, so it can be said that all variables (X1, X2 and Y) are said to be reliable and consistent, so that all items of the instrument in question can be used in the research instrument.

**Simple Linear Regression Analysis**

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	40
Model	289.884904	2	144.942452	F(2, 37) =	18.04
Residual	297.215096	37	8.03284044	Prob > F =	0.0000
Total	587.1	39	15.0538462	R-squared =	0.4938
				Adj R-squared =	0.4664
				Root MSE =	2.8342

  

Y	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
X1	.8204014	.1397777	5.87	0.000	.5371849	1.103618
X2	.2101768	.1015124	2.07	0.045	.004493	.4158605
_cons	-1.105597	6.332231	-0.17	0.862	-13.93592	11.72472

Figure 1. Regression Test Images

Based on the calculation of the results of the regression analysis, it shows that:

1. The beta coefficient value of the perception variable (X1) is 0.1397777 which means that every increase in the perception of the Kaliploso village community will be accompanied by an increase in the development of AKA for villagers
2. The beta coefficient value of the comprehension variable (X2) is 0.2101768 in this case it is intended that the increase in public understanding related to AKA tourism will be accompanied by an increase in the development of AKA for villagers. So in the regression equation it can be written, namely:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2,$$

$$Y = -1,105597 + 0.8204014(0.5371849) + 0.2101768(0.004493).$$

The form of interpretation of this data is adjusted to the values and regression results that have been processed. So that it can be concluded that the variables of perception and understanding of the people of Kali Ploso village have an effect on the development of AKA

### Hypothesis Analysis

#### Statistical test F

In its provisions, the t-statistical test can be seen from the t-value calculated as well as from the significance test. If you look at the table above, it can be shown that the t calculation of the perception variable (X1) is 5.27 with a significance value of 0.000 and the comprehension variable (X2) is 2.07 with a significance value of 0.045. If you look at the significance value (GIS) of  $0.000 < 0.05$  and  $0.045 < 0.05$ .

Based on the results of the t-test, it shows that  $H_0$  is accepted, which means that the variables of perception (X1) and understanding (X2) have an effect with a negative constant value on the development of AKA (Y). Although the value of the constant is negative, the calculated value of t on each variable has a positive value. This shows that the variables of public understanding and perception have an effect on the development of AKA in the sense that understanding sharia tourism has an impact on the public's interest in developing Agrotourism Garden Al Qur'an (AKA) as sharia tourism.

#### Coefficient Test Terminated

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	40
Model	289.884904	2	144.942452	F(2, 37)	=	18.04
Residual	297.215096	37	8.03284044	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.4938
				Adj R-squared	=	0.4664
Total	587.1	39	15.0538462	Root MSE	=	2.8342

Figure 2. Coefficient Test Terminated

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the results of the regression analysis test obtained a terminated coefficient value (r) of 0.4938 or 49%. A percentage value of 49% shows that perception (X1) and understanding (X2) have an influence on the development of AKA (Y). In this case, the percentage value of 49% indicates the

magnitude of the influence of the two variables X on Y. As for this study, a total of 51% was influenced by other variables outside of this study.

### **The Influence of the Perception and Understanding of the Kaliploso Village Community on the Development of Qur'an Garden Agrotourism as Sharia Tourism.**

In terminology, sharia tourism can be categorized as tourism that prioritizes sharia values as its brand image. Sharia values themselves refer to the uniqueness and attractiveness of images that are built to be differentiated among other objects. Meanwhile, a sharia tourism village is a thought or idea about the integration between the uniqueness of a village that is developed into tourism operationally following sharia principles. The management and measurement standards of sharia tourism both in terms of management and operation, focus on special requirements, namely:

- a. The dimension of service with Muslim principles as a whole
- b. Staff and managers are committed to respecting Islamic values
- c. The existence of SOPs or written regulations related to the prohibition of activities that are contrary to Islamic law
- d. The availability of facilities and infrastructure to support worship for a Muslim
- e. Availability of halal food for Muslim visitors

Seeing the urgency of fulfilling the requirements for sharia tourism that the tourism village wants to develop, this should be a special concern from the village, especially Kaliploso Cluring Village, Banyuwangi. Through the development of Agro-Tourism of the Qur'an Garden (AKA), the village government hopes to be able to increase the levy and development of tourism villages without the active involvement of the village community itself.

This is important, namely the need to identify the community's understanding of the concept of sharia tourism that will be developed by the village government. Public perception and understanding are considered important, because the community is the main subject in developing AKA into sharia tourism. If the public's perception and

understanding of sharia tourism has positive values, then it can be ensured that the community will be directly involved in developing AKA operationally in accordance with sharia principles.

Based on the results of the data processing that has been carried out, there are research findings that show the influence of public perception (X1) and understanding (X2) related to the development of AKA tourism (Y). This is based on the results of data processing carried out by researchers by involving 40 respondents from village officials, pokdarwis, and the community. So it can be said that the results of the research can be generalized to the perception and understanding of the village community as a whole. So, the community is optimistically committed and ready to be involved in developing AKA. In addition, the results of this study also strengthen the results of research that has been carried out by tati handayani about the readiness of Mekar Agung Village, Cibadak District, Lebak Regency as a sharia tourism destination. This research explains that the role and contribution of the community is considered important as a form of commitment and readiness in developing sharia tourism villages.

In line with this, the development of sharia tourism is certainly inseparable from the public's knowledge of the concept of sharia tourism itself. When viewed from the results of data processing, it shows the value of the influence of public understanding related to the principles of sharia tourism in real terms. In addition, the reactivation of AKA as a sharia tourism destination is considered after the pandemic. It is possible that the involvement of the community is not only to develop, but also to look at the business prospects that will be carried out in the AKA environment. Meanwhile, the results of the coefficients terminated in this study, showed a value of 49%. The value shows that the variables perception (X1) and comprehension (X2) provide a significant influence on the development of AKA (Y). The value of 51% was influenced by other variables that were not used as models in this study.

## **E. Conclusion**

Based on the results of this study, the author can conclude that the variables of perception (X1) and understanding (X2) have a positive effect on the development of AKA. This is shown by the t-value of the variable XI (5.87) and the variable X2 (2.07). with a significance level of  $0.000 < sig (0.005)$  AND  $0.045 < sig (0.005)$  then continued the coefficient test was terminated with 49% showing that the variables perception (X1) and understanding (X2) had an effect on the development of AKA (Y). The value of 51% is a value that is influenced by other variables outside of this study, this study aims to provide an overview of the work program that can be initiated by the village through the identification of the involvement of the Kaliploso village community. Thus, the process of developing AKA is not only the responsibility of the village, but also a shared responsibility for the people of Kali Ploso village

## **F. Bibliography**

- Abdullah, Prof. Ma'ruf. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*. Aswaja Pressindo, 2015.
- Alim, Syahirul, Zaim Mukaffi, and M Nanang Choiruddin. "Potensi Dan Strategi Pengembangan Wisata Syariah Di Banyuwangi." *Ist Annual Conference on IHTIFAZ: Islamic Economics, Finance, and Banking (ACI-IJIEFB) 2020, 2021*, 307–42.
- Awwal, Muhammad Al Faridho, and Dewi Wahyu Setyo Rini. "Perbandingan Pengaruh Persepsi Terhadap Minat Masyarakat Untuk Mengunjungi Destinasi Pariwisata Halal Pada Lima Kabupaten/Kota Di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta." *Jurnal Master Pariwisata (JUMPA)* 6, no. 1 (2019): 159.
- Berampu, L T, A Alfifto, and ... "Pemahaman Ekonomi Syariah Pada Masyarakat Desa Wisata Taman Agro Wisata Siba Indah Hamparan Perak." *Jurnal Abdimas ...* 3 (2022): 149–57. <http://e-journal.sari-mutiara.ac.id/index.php/JAM/article/view/3107%0Ahttp://e-journal.sari-mutiara.ac.id/index.php/JAM/article/download/3107/2145>.
- Fawaid, Achmad, and Juzrotul Khotimah. "Persepsi Dan Sikap Masyarakat Terhadap Wisata Syariah (Halal Tourism) Di Pulau Santen Kabupaten Banyuwangi." *Al-Banjari: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu-Ilmu Keislaman* 18, no. 1 (2019): 85. <https://doi.org/10.18592/al-banjari.v18i1.2532>.
- Kamilah, Lubna, and Metti Paramita. "Peningkatan Pengetahuan Masyarakat Tentang

---

Siti Khayisatuzahro Nur,  
Siti Nur Rosidah,  
Muhammad Syafi'i

- Manfaat Ekonomi Syariah.” *ALMUJTAMAE: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 1, no. 1 (2021): 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.30997/almujtamae.v1i1.2912>.
- Kanom, and Nurhalimah & Randhi Nanang Darmawan. “Recovery Pariwisata Banyuwangi Pasca Covid 19.” *Media Bina Ilmiah* 15, no. 3 (2020): 4257–66. <http://ejurnal.binawakya.or.id/index.php/MBI/article/view/864/pdf>.
- Octaviany, Vany, Nuruddin, Ersy Erviana, and Edwin Baharta. “Potret Wisata Halal Di Indonesia Analisis Kesiapan Stakeholder Dalam Penyelenggaraan Wisata Halal Di Kota Bandung Indonesia [Ortrait of Halal Tourism in Indonesia Analysis of Stakeholder Readiness in Organizing Halal Tourism in Bandung City, Indonesia].” *Jurnal Ilmiah Pariwisata* 25, no. 1 (2020).
- Sari, Firdausa Kumala, Novita Safitri, and Wahyu Anggraini. “Persepsi, Sikap Dan Minat Pariwisata Halal Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.” *Ihtifaz: Journal of Islamic Economics, Finance, and Banking* 2, no. 2 (2019): 137. <https://doi.org/10.12928/ijiefb.v2i2.857>.
- Sundaro, Hendrianto, and Eva Yuliani. “Kesiapan Masyarakat Dalam Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Kepariwisataaan Sebagai Daya Tarik Wisata Di Kampung Jawi, Kecamatan Gunungpati, Kota Semarang.” *Indonesian Journal of Spatial Planning* 2, no. 2 (2022): 11. <https://doi.org/10.26623/ijsp.v2i2.4251>.
- Tri Wijayanti, Yani. “Komunikasi Pemasaran Wisata Halal Di Banyuwangi Dan Gunungkidul.” *Jurnal Komunikasi* 16, no. 1 (2021): 63–72. <https://doi.org/10.20885/komunikasi.vol16.iss1.art5>.